



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR



The Heartland

Camp Wilson, Texas

U.S. Army Central Regional Environmental Office, Kansas City, MO - Serving Regions VI & VII

Fall 1999

Kansas Army National Guard Excellence in Pollution Prevention

Dr. Anthony Randall

Pollution Prevention Manager, Kansas Army National Guard

The Kansas Army National Guard (KSARNG) was recently recognized for its outstanding achievements in Pollution Prevention (P2). The KSARNG was presented the EPA Region VII 1999 P2 Award in the Community P2 category at a ceremony on August 23 at EPA Region VII headquarters in Kansas City, Kansas.

In another ceremony, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) also honored the KSARNG P2 program with their P2 Award in the category of New Initiatives. The award presentation took place at the annual KDHE Kansas Environmental Conference held on September 29-30 in Wichita, Kansas.

The overall environmental goal of the

KSARNG focuses on reducing the need for toxic and hazardous materials while continuing to maintain high standards of training, readiness, and service to the citizens of Kansas. To achieve this, the KSARNG is committed to reducing the amount of hazardous waste generated through a series of programs designed to reduce the need for hazardous materials through recommending substitute products, modifying processes, or purchasing and installing modern pollution efficient equipment.

The emphasis for our overall environmental program lies with the Adjutant General, Major General (MG) Gregory Gardner. MG Gardner and all KSARNG Commanders are fully committed to their

roles as environmental stewards. The KSARNG recognizes the important and vital link between the accomplishment of our mission and environmental protection, and the Adjutant General's environmental policies

solidify that link by ensuring that environmental stewardship is an integral part of our mission.

The KSARNG environmental program is built upon four Army Environmental Pillars – compliance, P2, conservation, and restoration. Compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations and Department of the Army environmental regulations is a KSARNG value, and is vital to the successful completion of our mission. However, environmental compliance is ex-

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Range Rule Update, see pg. 7

KSARNG receiving award from EPA Region VII Administrator, Mr. Dennis Grams.
L-R: Dennis Grams, Dr. Anthony Randall, LTC John Andrew, COL Bill Vonderschmidt.



Photo courtesy of KSARNG

Commentary

Michael L. Cain - CREO Chief/DoD Region VII REC
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Time capsules, critical habitat, open space and urban buffer zones. It's hard to believe that these terms each describe the same thing - Military Ranges. I visited a range used by Army and Air Force to maneuver, fire their weapons, and conduct war games. These are typical activities that occur at military ranges around the world.

The range I visited is owned and operated by the Army, but is also used by the Air Force to train pilots in their support of ground troops. The Army purchased the range in the early 1950's.

On my way to the range I drove through a medium size city, past sprawling housing subdivisions, and farmland with amber waves of grain as far as the eye could see.



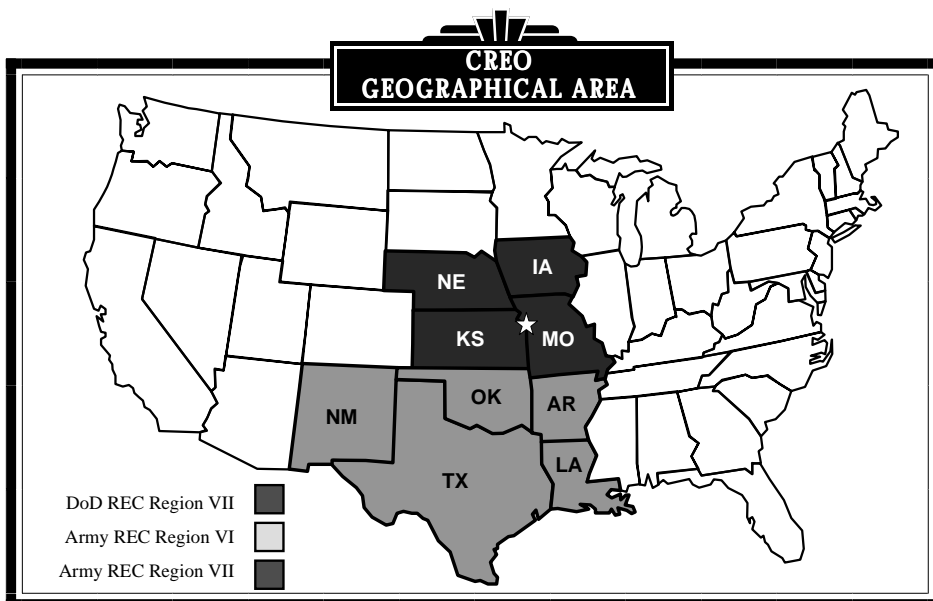
My windshield tour of the range was in sharp contrast to my drive to the range. Driving the range's unpaved county dirt roads (constructed back in President Eisenhower's day) was like going back in time. The fencerows, mixed hard woods forest and abandoned homesteads reminded me of what it would have been like to live there almost half a century ago. For a moment, I imagined I had seen Aldo Leopold sitting under a post oak tree penning A

Sand County Almanac.

This range is the only area in the region that has remained untouched by urban development and large farming operations for almost 50 years. The range now provides protection and habitat for the American Bald Eagle and many other plants and animals that have disappeared from surrounding areas. This phenomena has coined the term "islands of diversity" to describe military ranges today.

The modern military range's primary mission is still to provide a place for our soldiers to prepare for conflict in realistic circumstances.

The bonus I discovered is that maintaining military ranges is synonymous with protecting our nation's treasured natural and cultural resources.



CREO Calendar DoD REC Region VII Army RECs Regions VI & VII

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|----------|--|
| 9/28 | Kansas Military Environmental Group Meeting, Wichita, KS |
| 9/29 | DoD/New Mexico Partnership Meeting, Albuquerque, NM |
| 9/29-30 | Kansas Dept. of Health & Environment Conf., Wichita, KS |
| 10/2 | Open House, Smoky Hill ANG Bombing Range, Salina, KS |
| 10/4-8 | Environmental Council of States Meeting, Jackson Hole, WY |
| 10/13 | Southwest Strategy Federal/Tribal Workgroup Mtg., Santa Fe, NM |
| 10/19 | Region VI P2 Steering Committee, Dallas, TX |
| 10/25-27 | BioCycle "Waste Mgmt. for the Millennium Conference", Cedar Rapids, IA |
| 10/25-27 | New Mexico Envir Dept Water Summit, Albuquerque, NM |
| 10/27-28 | Region VII P2 Roundtable, Cedar Rapids, Iowa |
| 11/4 | Missouri Military Environmental Group Mtg., Jefferson City, MO |
| 11/8-9 | Missouri River Voyage of Discovery Conf., St. Charles, MO |
| 11/15-18 | DoD Maintenance Symposium & Exhibition, St. Louis, MO |
| 11/18 | Southwest Strategy Federal/Tribal Workgroup Meeting (tentative) |
| 11/16 | Region VII CWAP FACTS, Kansas City, Also 2/15 place TBD |
| 12/6-9 | DoD Joint Service P2 Conference, San Antonio, TX |
| 12/10 | Texas P3 Meeting, San Antonio, TX |

CREO Contacts

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USACE Remediates Ordnance Hazard at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri

By Mr. Steve Scanlon
CREO Region VII Army REC

When amateur archaeologists dig for artifacts among unexploded ordnance (UXO), they may unearth something more deadly than King Tut's curse.

Fortunately it was Mother Nature and not an amateur archaeologist who recently unearthed dangerous UXO on the banks of the Mississippi River at the historic Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. To protect the public, the Missouri Air National Guard (MoANG) called upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Kansas City District to eliminate this hazard.

Jefferson Barracks, established in 1826 as the garrison for the 1st Infantry, is the oldest Army post in continuous use west of the Mississippi. It is that long history of Army occupation that draws artifact hunters. The Mississippi River is the eastern boundary of this historic installation, which is within the St. Louis city limits. The MoANG currently owns that portion of the property overlooking the riverbank dumpsite where the ordnance was discovered.

The riverbank area served as the former post's dumping ground from the late 1800's to early 1900's. Disposal into the river was a common and acceptable practice during this time period.

Erosion and fluctuating river levels uncovered the old riverbank disposal site a few years ago. That dump was thought to contain mostly refuse from everyday 19th century military life. But, in spite of efforts by the MoANG to keep this area of the riverbank off-limits to the public, amateur artifact hunters liked to comb through the shoreline rubble looking for relics.

A little more than two years ago the site turned from an attractive nuisance to a potential killing ground. World War I-era ordnance items, such as Stokes Mortars – the predecessor to the 81mm mortar, French design rifle grenades and hand grenades, fuses, flash tubes and .30 caliber small arms ammunition, began surfacing among the debris.

What made the situation especially dangerous was that some of the most deadly rusted ordnance was not readily distinguished from relatively harmless objects, such as a vehicle muffler or automotive starter coil.

The situation demanded immediate action. A three-part program of education, elimination, and remediation was decided on.

The MoANG and the USACE began by educating and warning the public through press releases, signs, posters and assembly pro-

grams for the six elementary schools that were attended by children in the local area.

Simultaneously, the prompt removal and destruction of any UXO that surfaced was the second priority. In the two years preceding actual construction of the final remedy at the site, some 1,363 ordnance items were recovered and disposed of by the St. Louis Police Department and Fort Leonard Wood Ordnance Disposal Detachment.



Crane encapsulating UXO

Photo courtesy of KCDUSACE

The final phase of work continued on remedial design and construction. Press events and public meetings were used to inform the public of this less visible effort. Josephine Newton-Lund, the USACE environmental manager for Jefferson Barracks from the Kansas City District, summarized that portion of the program.

"We (the Corps) considered three alternatives before recommending a revetment, or covering of the riverbank with large 2-ton stones. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency agreed to this remedy. Encapsulation of the UXO under large rocks, was the best solution to protect human health and safety," she said.

Since the dump was on a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), the Kansas City District was responsible for funding the remedial action and coordinating public involvement activities. The Hydrologic and Hydraulics Branch of the St. Louis District prepared the design

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World War I era ordnance items unearthed along the shoreline of historic Jefferson Barracks

Photo courtesy of KCDUSACE

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant's "Win-Win" Solution to Disposing of Fly-Ash

By Kathy LaFrenz

Environmental Protection Specialist

Coal combustion residue, otherwise known as fly-ash, is a by-product of power plants. Fly-ash is a fine, glass powder recovered from the gases of burning coal during the production of electricity. These micron-sized earth elements consist primarily of silica, alumina and iron.

The Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) has been landfilling the fly-ash in an on-site landfill. Last fall, the IAAP commander sent letters to neighboring communities and counties offering use of the fly-ash. Henderson County, IA,

responded and asked to use the fly-ash, along with salt and sand, on icy and snowy roads. In January, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) amended IAAP's landfill permit. Throughout the rest of the winter, IAAP exhumed 250 tons of fly-ash from the landfill for use by Henderson County.

This will extend the life of the on-site landfill, which is a substantial cost avoidance. The Iowa DNR has commended IAAP for this action.

Finding a beneficial use for the fly-

ash is not as easy as it sounds. The fly-ash from small power plants, like the one at IAAP and other Army installations, does not have the consistency of ash from the closer-controlled huge power plants, where it is more easily reused, such as being mixed in concrete. Therefore, to find beneficial use for the small power plants' fly-ash takes a little more creativity and effort. But as IAAP learned, it's worth the effort.

IAAP is also looking into landfarming the fly-ash and is continuing to publicize the availability of the ash to other counties for winter road use.

For additional information on this "Win-Win" initiative, contact the author, Kathy LaFrenz, at (309) 782-8263, (DSN) 793-8263 or la-frenzk@ria.army.mil.

END

Federal Facilities Conference EPA Region VII

By Mr. Steve Scanlon

CREO Region VII Army REC

The Downtown Marriott Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri was the site of the EPA Region VII Federal Facilities Conference on the August 24-25, 1999. Over one hundred representatives from federal and state government agencies and private firms doing business with the government participated in the meeting. The theme for the conference was "Achieving Environmental Excellence in the New Millennium." Ms. Diana Jackson, Federal Facilities Coordinator at EPA Region VII, said that the goal of the conference was to provide federal facilities with information about the latest environmental regulations and perspectives and recognize emerging issues and inno-

vative approaches.

Mr. Craig Hooks, Director of the Federal Facilities Enforcement Office at EPA Headquarters in Washington, D.C., emphasized that the general public looks to the federal government to set the example for environmental compliance and stewardship. Last year, EPA recorded 51 enforcement actions at federal facilities across the United States, totaling \$3 million in fines. Among the tools available to federal facilities to assist them in complying with environmental rules are EPA sponsored Environmental Management Reviews and a new "virtual" Compliance Assistance Center website which will provide links to environmental regulations and pollution prevention options.

During the first day of the conference, EPA Headquarters and Regional staff gave presentations on Environmental Justice, Title VI, Project XL

and Enforcement and Compliance Trends, followed by a series of compliance program updates on FIFRA, EPCRA, TSCA, CAA, CFCs, LBP, RCRA, USTs, SPCC, CERCLA, Audit Policy and Multi-media Inspections. The second day of the program featured breakout sessions on Environmental Management Systems/ISO 14000, Risk Management Plans for Chemical Accident Prevention, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) and Ecological Risk Assessment, as well as general sessions on Green Procurement and Calibrating Refrigerant Sensors in Buildings.

Other federal agencies contributed to the program, as well. Mark Salley and David Neeley of Fort Leonard Wood gave an excellent presentation entitled "Conducting Realistic Military Training and Protecting the Environment," while a panel from the Kansas City District of the Army Corps of Engineers provided an overview of successful restoration actions at various FUDS projects in the region. The General Services Admini-

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Partnering for Success A Glance at Army CREO Initiatives

By Mr. Jim Mayer
CREO Program Manager

Partnering has emerged as a successful tool for implementing the Army Central Regional Environmental Office (CREO) mission essential task of Communication, Coordination and Facilitation of regional Army as well as DoD environmental issues. Partnering has improved working relationships between the Army activities and other federal and state environmental regulatory agencies and organizations that share common environmental goals.

Partnering is a tool for creating teamwork even though the participants represent different interests. It can help ensure an outcome that endures because all stakeholders are involved in identifying the goals and strategic plans that will drive the process. Partnering prevents unnecessary conflict, leads to efficient program implementation and improved cost effectiveness, and has replaced mistrust and over-reliance on regulations with trust, and by being oriented to achieving "win-win" outcomes beneficial to all stakeholders.

The following are examples of many of the successful partnering initiatives that the Army CREO and Installations within Regions VI and VII are currently involved in. Should you have questions on any of the partnerships, please call the listed associated Army Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC). **Region VI** Army REC, Mr. Bart Ives, (816) 983-3450 or bart.o.ives@usace.army.mil. **Region VII** Army REC, Mr. Steve Scanlon, (816) 983-3445 or stephen.c.scanlon@usace.army.mil.

Missouri Military Environmental Group (MoMEG). The MoMEG is a DoD forum to provide information to

Missouri installations and provide them an opportunity to meet and discuss issues with regulators. The CREO hosted the first meeting of the MoMEG at the Bolling Federal Office Building in downtown Kansas City, MO, on June 10, 1999. There were 21 participants representing EPA Region VII, Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), NGB, IOC, AFCEE, USACE – Kansas City District, Lake City AAP, Whiteman AFB, and the Missouri National Guard – Army and Air. Agenda topics included: future enforcement strategies of EPA and MDNR, Clean Water Action Plan, Munitions Rule/Range Rule, P2 Partnerships and the Texas P3 initiative, and EPA multi-media inspections. The Missouri National Guard volunteered to host the next meeting on November 4, 1999 at their Headquarters in Jefferson City, MO.

New Mexico Restoration Partnership. The State of New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) and the installations in New Mexico formed a partnership for the purpose of communicating state wide issues of interest to DoD, streamlining installation– NMED actions and providing a forum to discuss and resolve regional issues. This partnership is successful in increasing cooperative efforts, improving communication and finding the most cost-effective solution to various statewide and installation specific issues. All Army installations in NM are active participants in the program and are benefiting from the increased flow of information, open dialogue and understanding of methods used at other installations, and concerns of the state. The next meeting of the NM Restoration Partnership is September 29,

1999.

CWAP Federal Agency Coordinating Team within EPA Region Seven (FACTS). EPA Region VII, NRCS, USFWS, USGS, USFS, BIA, FHWA, CES, USACE and the Army CREO coordinate federal implementation of the CWAP in the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. This organization is known as the Federal Agency Coordination Team for Region Seven (FACTS). DoD is represented by the US Army Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District (for civil works matters) and the Army CREO (DoD REC, Region VII). Member agencies have agreed to leverage available resources and coordinate regional programs and policies to assist state and local agencies in implementing Watershed Restoration Action Strategies, based on the Unified Watershed Assessments developed by each state. The most recent meeting of the FACTS was hosted by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources in Ames, IA, on August 25, 1999.

Kansas Military Environmental Group (KMEG). The Army CREO organized a forum for DoD Installations, commands and agencies in Kansas to discuss any aspect of DoD's Environmental Programs with regulators from EPA Region VII and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The first KMEG meeting took place at Forbes Field - Air National Guard Base on February 28, 1999. The DoD REC and Service RECs updated regulators on DoD/Service environmental programs, initiatives, and accomplishments, while the regulators briefed DoD installations on legislation, rules, policies and programs that may affect military facilities. Future agendas for semiannual meetings will be developed jointly by DoD and the regulators. The next KMEG meeting will be on September 28 1999 in Wichita, KS, immediately prior to the annual meeting of KDHE on September 29-30 1999, at the same location

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DoD Environmental Focus

Matters of Interest to All DoD Components

Sustaining Our Forests, Preserving Our Future DoD Sustainable Forest Management and Ecological Restoration Funding Program

Up to \$50,000 will be made available to installations to invest in sustainable forest management and ecological restoration projects.

From Staff Notes

Last year Ms. Sherri Goodman, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security)(DUSD(ES)), established a new initiative that enables installation personnel to work with teachers, students and local organizations to learn about, and have an actual hand in, improving water quality. The program, called *Streamside Forests: Lifelines to Clean Water*, was designed to help citizens learn about protecting water resources by working with installation staff to restore a streamside in their community.

Based on the success of this program, the DUSD(ES) has expanded this initiative to fund ecological restoration and natural areas management projects not only in streamside forests, but in all forest ecosystems. The "Sustaining Our Forest, Protecting Our Future" funding program was established to ensure that the integrity of our forested lands remain intact. The program is designed to help military installations across the country to sustain, manage and restore our forests. It also provides an opportunity for military per-

sonnel to highlight the Defense Department's commitment to sustainable forest management, and to illustrate how national security and environmental protection go hand-in-hand. Up to \$50,000 will be made available to in-

"This new initiative is designed to ensure that the integrity of our forested land remains intact. It provides an opportunity for military installations across the country to take on significant sustainable forest management, ecological restoration and exotic pest plant control projects."

***Ms. Sherri Goodman,
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environmental Security)***

stallations to invest in sustainable forest management and ecological restoration projects. The goal is to fund a minimum of 10 projects this year. Funds may be used for 1) purchasing and planting local native plant species, 2) invasive pest plant control,

or 3) testing new sustainable forest management techniques that would improve DoD's ecosystems management procedures and ability to sustain military training in forested areas.

Through this initiative Army installations and activities can help protect our nation's water quality and biological diversity. These type of projects also provide an opportunity for people to participate in protecting the environment and provide an opportunity for people to learn about their local natural history which helps bring people closer to nature.

Additional information and applications are posted on the DENIX DoD menu. The address is www.denix.osd.mil. The DoD staff POC for this initiative, Mr. Noel Gerson, can be reached at (703) 695-5297.

Department of Defense Range Rule Effort Alive and Well

By Mr. Bart Ives

CREO Region VI Army REC

During a meeting in late July with Ms. Goodman (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security)), Mr. Tim Fields, Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Mr. Fields reiterated EPA's support for the DoD Range Rule.

There are many hard issues to be resolved and much hard work and coordination to be completed yet, but also much has been accomplished to date.

By way of background, in November 1995, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the proposed Military Munitions Rule (60 FR 56467, November 8, 1995). In this proposed rule, EPA sought to classify military munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) on closed and transferred ranges as a solid waste, subject to the remedial authorities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The proposal also provided that if DoD, pursuant to DoD's statutory authorities, developed regulations as protective of human health and the environment as RCRA's remedial authorities and which allowed for regulatory agency and public involvement in the response process, then the DoD regulations would supersede the RCRA regulation.

In response to these provisions of the

proposed Munitions Rule, DoD commenced development of the "DoD Range Rule," with the Army assigned the lead for developing the Range Rule. The Range Rule has been developed with input through a DoD Working Group/Committee, and formal staffing through the Services and OSD. The proposed Range Rule was also exten-

concerns. The major steps in the process outlined in the Range Rule are: 1) Range Identification; 2) Range Assessment/Accelerated Response; 3) Range Evaluation; 4) Site-Specific Response Evaluation; and 5) a Recurring Review phase.

As required by the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) the proposed DoD Range Rule was published in the Federal Register (62 FR 50795, September 26, 1997) for a 90-day public comment period. Over 250 pages, constituting over 800 specific comments in 37 different topical areas, were received during the comment period. Each comment has

been reviewed, considered, and a draft response developed. These responses were circulated within DoD and the Services for formal review. A draft final DoD Range Rule is now in the final stages of review within the Pentagon.

Related Actions. In addition to developing the Range Rule, DoD is also engaged in two related activities: the analysis of the rule-making effort pursuant to the National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the development of an interim Range Rule Risk Methodology (IR3M). DoD is preparing a programmatic environmental assessment (PEA) for the DoD Range Rule. Originally envisioned as a programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS), the scoping effort demonstrated the appropriateness of a PEA. This document examines various regulatory options to address response actions at closed, transferring, and transferred ranges. It will be made available in the Federal Register for public review during the fall of 1999, prior to its completion. The NEPA analysis must be completed in advance of publication of the final

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sively coordinated with EPA, other Federal agencies (e.g., Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Energy), State regulatory agencies, Tribal organizations, and public stakeholders.

The proposed Range Rule sets forth a comprehensive process for identifying, evaluating, and addressing military munitions and "other constituents" on closed (closed ranges on active installations), transferred (primarily Formerly Used Defense Sites, or "FUDS"), and transferring ranges (primarily BRAC). The process is meant to ensure not only public safety, but also the safety of response personnel, while addressing human health and environmental

KSARNG (continued from page 1)

pensive and the costs increase each

year, which can lead to a reduction in funding for other KSARNG missions.

In order to ensure that we maintain our

compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations, the KSARNG has adopted a philosophy of using P2 as the means to remain compliant, reduce the amount of hazardous materials used and hazardous wastes generated, and conserve natural and fiscal resources.

Our philosophy of using P2 as the focus of our environmental program is not confined to the development and implementation of projects at our facilities, however. The KSARNG is an active member of the Region VII P2 Roundtable and the National P2 Roundtable. Through involvement with these organizations, the KSARNG is able to exchange information and new technologies with national and regional P2 experts from Federal, State, and local agencies and academic institutions. Another important part of our P2 efforts involves training KSARNG soldiers in proper hazardous material procurement and management, hazardous waste management, and P2 at their units and facilities. Through proper training, every KSARNG soldier can play an active role in helping the KSARNG meet its P2

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Kansas Army National Guard Pollution Prevention Achievement Report – CY 1998

Waste Type	Subtype	Reduction Goal (%)	Baseline Amount	Current Amount	Reduction Achieved to Date (%)
Hazardous Waste (all types)		50%	5,861	1,659	72%
Hazardous Waste	EPA Toxic 17 Wastes	50%	3,220	1,380	57%
	Benzene		803	0	100%
	Cadmium		569	328	42%
	Chromium		594	233	61%
	Lead		269	0	100%
	Mercury		985	819	17%
	Others		0	0	---
Hazardous Waste	Solvent Wastes	50%	16,947	0	100%
Hazardous Waste	Corrosives	50%	512	8	98%
Hazardous Waste	Ignitables	50%	1,748	191	89%
Solid Waste (Recycled)		50% increase	n/a	n/a	n/a

KSARNG (continued from page 8)

goals through reducing hazardous material usage and hazardous waste generation at their units.

Environmental stewardship is an important value to the KSARNG, and our philosophy and practice of P2 ensures that our units and facilities will continue to be an environmental leader in our State, the National Guard, and in the United States Army.

For additional information on our P2 program or the awards, please contact me (Dr. Anthony Randall) at (785) 274-1147 or email at trandall@ks-arng.ngb.army.mil.



Heartland Green Building Exposition A Cooperative Project

By Mr. Steve Scanlon

CREO Region VII Army REC

The Heartland Green Building Exposition, a cooperative project involving public and private partners in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, is seeking additional partners and supporters. The project is an educational mobile exposition that demonstrates sustainable architecture, energy efficiency, and recycled content and other environmentally preferable products. It will travel within Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska to teach, inspire and influence the general public, students and building professionals. The full mobile exposition is 2,400 square feet and will be presented at large public gatherings such as State and County Fairs and Home Shows. The exposition can be divided into smaller modules for display in shopping centers, schools and airports.

Construction and display of the exhibit will be accomplished through public/private partnership, including business and industry, Federal, State and local government agencies, and educa-

tional and recycling organizations. The project was initiated by a small EPA grant to the Nebraska State Recycling Association for a feasibility study. Last spring the Missouri Department of Natural Resources provided a grant to Bridging the Gap, a Kansas City area non-profit organization, to construct one module and the superstructure of the exhibit. Additional public and private partners are welcomed. Potential support from military installations might include housing the exhibit when it is not on display, assistance with transport and set up or sponsoring one of the modules.

The project was recognized by a panel of jurors at the American Institute of Architects Kansas City (AIA KC) chapter's Design Awards Program last fall. It received the Merit Award in the unbuilt category. The Design Awards Jury committee indicated "We look forward to [an] Honor award for the [project] in the future."

Contact David Flora, Solid Waste Program Manager, EPA Region 7 at (913) 551-7523 for additional information.



EPA Guidance on Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

EPA has just released the Final Guidance on Environmentally Preferable Purchasing, a document that will greatly assist Executive agencies mandated to adopt environmentally preferable purchasing under Executive Order 13101 - **Greening the Government** through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition.

The Final Guidance is centered around five guiding principles: 1) Include environmental considerations as part of the normal purchasing process; 2) Emphasize pollution prevention early in the purchasing process; 3) Examine multiple environmental attributes throughout a product's life cycle; 4) Compare environmental impacts when selecting products; and 5) Make purchasing decisions based on accurate and meaningful information about environmental performance of products and services.

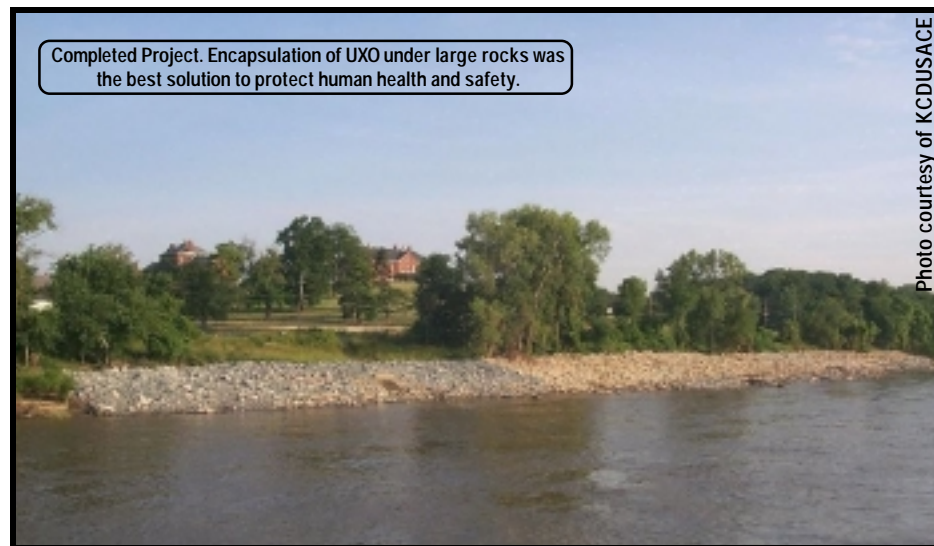
The Final Guidance was published in the Federal Register on August 20, 1999. You may check it out at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPAFR-CONTENTS/1999/August/Day-20/contents.htm>. More information on the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program is available at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/epp>.

USACE (continued from page 3)

and specifications for the project and also provided on-site supervision. Additionally, an ordnance and explosives team from St. Louis District provided on-site ordnance avoidance and removal activities. The Corps' Huntsville (Alabama) Center performed technical review of the project design and suggested locations for warning signs. The MoANG was responsible for installing the warning signs. Total project cost was estimated at \$380,000.

This past July the USACE completed construction on the revetment. The riprap, quarried from a site on the opposite bank of the river, was moved by barge to Jefferson Barracks. A barge-mounted crane and dragline placed 50,000 tons of rock along approximately 650 linear feet of shoreline, burying the potential hazard where curious treasure hunters cannot reach it.

This project's success is a result of teamwork by all departments and agencies involved. Future long-term monitoring of the revetment and warning signs



will be the responsibility of the St. Louis District and the MoANG, while the Kansas City District will be responsible for the management and coordination of all funding actions regarding any future repairs.

Early notification and constant communication with the public and the regulatory agencies by both the Corps and DoD proved invaluable in helping to maintain a positive relationship with

the local community and the media throughout this period and insured the rapid completion of the project.

*CREO Partnering (continued from page 5)*

Oklahoma Military Environmental Group (OMEG). The OMEG is a DoD forum to provide information to Oklahoma installations and provide them an opportunity to meet and discuss issues with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. Primary focus has been on compliance and P2 issues, the implementation of new air quality regulations, new permits processes and discussion of P2 lessons learned. The group is considering establishing a separate group to work pollution prevention issues. Planning for the next OMEG meeting is now underway. The next OMEG meeting has been tentatively set for 15 September.

Defense Environmental Advocacy – Louisiana (DEAL). This is a DoD-State partnering group focusing

on statewide environmental issues and lessons learned that apply to Army, Navy and AF installations. The group meets bi-annually. Installations find the cross-communication with other services and installations very valuable, in addition to the information provided by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. The next meeting of the DEAL is tentatively scheduled for fall 1999 in Baton Rouge, LA.

Texas Pollution Prevention Partnership (TX-P3). DoD elements and the state of Texas recognized the value of cooperative efforts in pollution prevention and recycling and in 1996 created the TX-P3. The TX-P3 vision is to enhance mission readiness and promote environmental stewardship by becoming the nationally recognized pollution prevention partnership among the regulatory community, DoD, NASA, the National Guard and the Coast Guard within the state of Texas.

The TX-P3 received the 1997 White House "Closing the Circle" Award in June 1998. On May 3, 1999 the TX P3 participants received the Vice Presidential Hammer Award for reinventing government.

Southwest Strategy. In 1997, the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Interior and DUSD (ES) signed an agreement for federal land-holding agencies in New Mexico and Arizona to work collaboratively with each other, the public, and tribal, state and local governments. The goal of the strategy is to maintain and restore the cultural, economic, and environmental quality of life in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Army CREO also serves on the Southwest Strategy's new Government-to-Government Tribal/Federal Relations Workgroup. The CREO is

(Continued on page 11)

CREO Partnering (continued from page 10)

representing Army interests in New Mexico as well as acting as a conduit for information to the DoD REC for Region VI. The "kickoff" meeting took place on August 18, 1999 in Phoenix, AZ. This workgroup will focus on improving Govt.-to-Govt. relations on tribal lands and other areas of mutual interest. This workgroup will work to develop mutual trust, effective communication, and to cooperatively identify solutions to common natural and cultural resources issues.

New Mexico Pollution Prevention (P2) Partnership. DoD, DoE, NASA and the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) formed a P2 partnership in 1997. This group has

addressed a wide range of pollution prevention issues, including establishing working groups with the state enforcement people to clarify interpretations of existing regulations to encourage pollution prevention, reuse, and recycling. Early successes include revised interpretations of regulations, increased cooperation with the enforcement community and exchange of technology. Army participants include Army CREO, WSMR, Ft. Bliss, NM Army National Guard, the Army Reserves and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Albuquerque District.



Federal Facilities (Continued from page 4)

stration wrapped up the conference with an informative presentation entitled "CFC: Calibrating Refrigerant Sensors in Buildings," which detailed the numerous lessons learned by GSA related to purchasing, installing, and maintaining sensors that monitor air quality and provide a margin of safety in work areas.

This conference was well received by all of the military installations and facilities in Region VII. The DoD participants accounted for approximately 71 percent of the conference attendees that were not state or federal regulators.



Range Rule (continued from page 7)

Range Rule.

In the proposed Range Rule, DoD committed to development of a methodology specifically tailored to assessing and managing the risks posed by UXO on closed, transferring, and transferred ranges. This methodology, called the Range Rule Risk Methodology (R3M) is being developed through a partnering initiative involving staff from DoD, EPA, and other Federal agencies, representatives of State and Tribal governments, and members of the public. EPA requires that an interim R3M (IR3M) be developed and subjected to validation testing prior to publication of the final Range Rule. The IR3M developed through the partnering initiative focuses on

a qualitative assessment of risk reduction. This product will also be made available for public review in the Federal Register during the fall of 1999. A final R3M will be developed following the publication of the final Range Rule, and

will focus on administrative closeout criteria.

Future Actions. Once the Draft Final Range Rule is formally staffed within DoD and the Services, it will then be coordinated with EPA and other Federal agencies (e.g., Interior, Agriculture), prior to being submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for



formal intra-Administration review. Once the formal review is completed, the final Range Rule will be published in the Federal Register, and will become effective as a Federal regulation upon promulgation. This process is anticipated to be complete sometime

during the summer of the year 2000.

Following the publication of the final Range Rule, DoD components will undertake a comprehensive inventory of all closed, transferring, and transferred ranges. This inventory is to be completed within 18 months of promulgation of the final Range Rule. Additionally, programmatic and technical implementing guidance for the final Range Rule will also be developed. In the proposed Range Rule, DoD committed to developing this guidance in coordination with EPA and the other Federal agencies.

The proposed DoD Range Rule can be viewed on the Internet through DENIX at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Policy/Range/rule.html>. Additional information on the DoD Range Rule can be obtained from the Army Range Rule office by calling (410) 436-7085.



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Mission: The CREO was established in 1995 to support the Army and DoD mission through coordination, communication and facilitation of regional environmental activities. The Army REOs are part of a DoD network in which the Army, Air Force and Navy each has lead responsibility for mission implementation in the 10 Standard Federal regions. The CREO has DoD lead responsibility for Region VII and Army lead responsibility for Regions VI & VII.

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